FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

Another Account of the Battle of Franklin.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am very much interested in the many letters you publish, giving descriptions of army life, battle scenes, etc., and, in particular, those relating to the battle of Franklin, Tenn., of which a good deal has been said and written, and, if you will permit, I will do likewise from my observations, and I hope it will be the means of drawing out others from the Second division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. On the morning of November 29 we retired scross Duck River at Columbia and tried to burn the ratiroad bridge, but, for some reason, it wouldn't burn. Shortly after we crossed, the Johnnies put in their appearance on the other side, and we kept up a skirmish fire the balance of the day. Our division fell back about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving the skirmish-line (of which I was one) to watch the rebs, and they would frequently call over and ask why we didn't leave with the others, as we might get raked in. We left the line about dusk, under command of the major of the Seventy - second Illinois (I think); I don't know his name. A short time after, we heard firing on our right, and understood it was General Cox's division disputing the crossing of the

· When we reached Spring Hill we came upon our wagon train, and, at the same time, saw a long line of fires a short distance to the right the major in command standing guard while we slept, but our sleep was short; we were wakened by firing in our front, when the rebel cavalry made a dash on our train and burned a number of wagons. We moved forward the best we could, zigzag among the wagons, as they had stopped and blocked the road. I well remember overhearing the teamsters say they liked to see those with guns go forward. Little did they (or we) think there was more | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: they came in range, and we think so yet, bad | teen years. it not been for those two brigades in our front, I belonged to the Third brigade, Fourth ditwo reb lines and compelled to surrender.

Franklin for the South under the care of John-Respectfully,

JOHN L. WALKER, Co. B, 50th O. V. L, 2d div., 23d A. C. HAMILTON, O. Something Further as to the Death of McPherson.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I am particularly interested in the statement the Fourth independent company, Ohio cav- pell-mell, into the timber. About this time alry volunteers, (Capt. J. S. Foster's company,) our colonel, Wm. Hannah, received orders to which was his escort.

in our company, corps and army, raised his hat | south side to the foot, there cross the railroad,

ent company, Okio cavalry volunteers, Captain preciation of their valuable services and his regret | chester (or 16-shooters) rifles, and from 8:30

title them to honorable mention. and honorable one from the time when, serving distance. About 10 o'clock General Corse gave under General Pope in Missouri, they participated orders for the men armed with the 16-shooters to in the lettle of Blackwater; then as escort for Major- hold their fire (as the ammunition for the same Gen. Halicck, during the siege of Corinth; then in | was getting short) until the rebels charged, the battle of Britton's Lane; then in the campaign of Northern Massassippi; then during the siege of Vicksburg, in the battles of Part Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion's Hill, and finally in the and were each time vallantly repulsed by one campaign in Northern Georgia up to this time, when the enemy has abandoned his stronghold at

Kenesaw and evacuated Marietta. hearty thanks for their uniform courtesy, faithful- numbered 1,850 or 1,900 rank and file, while ness in duty and soldier-like conduct, assuring them of his personal interest in their welfare in whatever lot their future may be east. By order of Major-General Jas. B. McPhenson.

WM. T. CLAEK, Assistant Adjutant-General. OFFICIAL: JNO. H. MUNIOR, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

To Private T. C. VATES. as I had enlisted in 1862, and my time had not expired, I marched "On to the sea." You will notice that he issued but few orders after this. as he was killed on the 22d of July, 1864, but | that there were fifty men in our command that eighteen days later. There are circumstances to extol and heighten his fame and personal character as a man and soldier which have part I received seven bullets, only one of never come to public notice, but his vaior, conrage, and patriotism are woven into a crown

ever lose sight of. THOMAS C. YATES. 2d Lieut., 4th Ind. Ohio Cav. Vol. Co. HIGGINSPORT, OHIO.

The First Wisconsin Battery at Tazewell.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: enemy as entire division of the rebel General | felt, but could find no hole. Kirby Smith's command | charged our position |

Yes; it was the First Wisconsin battery, commanded that day by Lieutenant John Anbattle, which passed us so closely that we could | at Allatoona Pass? hear the commands of the line officers. Being ordered back, as we came out into the road at the crest of the hill we saw a Confederate regiment crossing obliquely into a cornfield. Had they looked around we could not have joined the boys that day. But we dashed down the hill, passing between the regiment and the line of battle advancing on the left, and receiving a and places the casualties at 467 .- ED.] fusillade as we dodged through. I believe the supporting infantry were taken in. The four guns on the hill opened in good shape. The section unlimbered in an orchard at the foot of the hill, and handed them a round or two of canister and skipped out to join the rest of the battery. The rest of the story is told by the comrade of the Sixteenth.

The recent death of General Ord reminds me that at the second Jackson fight, soon after Ord had superseded McClernand, a horseman in a gray cost rode up behind four guns of the First Wisconsin battery, which was to the right of the road, engaged with some of the enemy's guns. After a moment's observation he queried, apparently to no one in particular, Why doesn't that battery open upon the city?' No one replying, the question was repeated with some sharpness. "Duffy," an old gunner, casually remarked, "Who the - is that old fellow?" The man in gray drew himself up of the road, which we supposed was our divis- in the saddle and very deliberately said, "I ion. We moved to the left of the road to rest, am Major-General O. E. C. Ord. I command the Thirteenth Army Corps, and I wish you to open on that city." "Give her a little more elevation, boys; he outranks me," said Duffy. LA CRESCENT, MINN. D. C. CAMERON.

IT WAS A BATTLE. An Illinois Soldier's Opinion of the Fight at Allatoona.

danger in the rear and right flank, if the rebs | I have often felt indignant, in looking over saw fit to attack,-and why they didn't was | the various histories of the late war, at not seealways a mystery to me. Our little command | ing any account that makes the battle of Allasoon got scattered, the three detailed for skir- toons anything more than a lively little skirmish from my company remaining together. We reached Franklin about noon. The boys had of what have been called battles, such as Corjush finished the works and were issuing ra- | inth, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dalton, and tions. Some were on the works wishing the | others, and I consider the above-named battles reis would come, now that we were prepared | decidedly tame affairs in comparison with the | him down!" I don't think there was a man in to give them a warm reception, and all pre- skirmish at Allatoona, and, with your permis- the regiment that could have done taller rundieted they would never cross that open field, sion, I should like to give you a short outline ning than I, at that moment! The order came as we could have fine target practice as soon as | of the affair as I remember it after nearly nine-

which, we all understood, were instructed to vision, Fifteenth Army Corps. Our division to go to the west fort, and now the bloody fall back when they saw the main line ad- was on detached service at Rome, Ga., and at work began. Colonel Hanna, at the head of vancing. The section of artiflery that were about "an hour by sun" on October 4th, we reout with them come in on time, and you could ceived orders to report at the depot in an hour and we cut our way across the railroad track. bear the question asked all around: "Why with seven days' rations in our haversacks and In going up the hill to the west fort, we necesdon't they come in?" But when they did forty rounds of ammunition in our cartridge- sarily had to turn our backs on the foe, who to fire but two rounds, when the rebs rushed | Thirty-ninth Iowa. A number of the Twelfth | of the glory of that hard-fought battle, for a in through the gap at the pike and over the Illinois went with us, though not attached to braver or a better officer no regiment had than works at the same time, and, before we could our brigade. Our command numbered 1,500, was Colonel W. H. Hanna. "Subscriber" will realize what had happened, we were between | rank and file. We arrived at the depot in Allateona about midnight, or possibly 12:30, and John Pennock, of the Thirty-third Illinois, there found between 359 and 400 men-I have Third brigade, Fourth division, Fifteenth is mistaken in his letter to you, stating that his | forgotten of what regiment—as garrison and regiment occupied the front line, just west of | guard for Sherman's reserve store of over 2,000,the pike, and the right of his company rested | 000 rations. We learned that the next station on the pike. The front line of works just west | south, towards Atlanta, was in the hands of the of the pake was occupied by the Fiftieth Ohio rebels, and that we might expect to be attackvolunteer infantry, the left of the regiment | ed at any moment. We lay down in line of resting at the pike. On our right, I think, was | battle and some few of us were soon asleep. We the Twenty-seventh Kentucky. There was no | had lain there but a very short time when the works across the pike, as it was left open for | first gun was fired that proclaimed the battle those outside to come it, but back thirty or of Allatoona. Almost simultaneously with the forty feet was a short line built across and first shot there was a volley of from six to ten occupied (I think) by a company of the One guns, followed by as many more; and from Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio. Just across | that until sunrise there was a continual firing the pike from us was General Cox's division, and | along the picket-lines. Just after daybreak our the general sat on his horse, close up to the regiment fell in line of battle on the east side line, directing affairs until the rebs were right of the pass, facing to the North, and General on us, and I didn't have time to see how he | John M. Corse, our commander, received a degot away, for the Johnnies had me and about | mand from General French, commanding the sixty of my regiment. They murdered our | Confederates, to surrender immediately-as he first lieutenant, James Lucas, after he sur- had Allatoona entirely surrounded-and prevent rendered and delivered his sword and revolver, any needless loss of life. Corse's reply was for but, at such a time, men were not responsible | him to come on, as he was prepared to meet any for their acts. Such mob fighting as took place losses that might happen. By this time we at the pike I don't think was ever witnessed | were all in line of battle and expecting a on any battlefield of the war, and will never be charge, nor were we kept long in suspense, as forgotten by those who took a hand in it, and, the rebels almost immediately opened on us although the rebs were very careful what they | with a battery, planted on an eminence to the said in our hearing, we heard enough to know | south of us, and at nearly the same time they it was a fearful day to them. But I have said | charged from the north, east, and west, in more than I intended. At some future time I heavy columns six deep, no doubt calculating may tell what became of us after leaving to crush us at the first charge. But the Su-

preme Commander of battles willed otherwise. At the first volley fired by the Johnnies, Corperal Henry Ritchy, who stood next to me in the ranks, was killed instantly, with a ball in his forehead; he was the first man to laydown

his life in the defense of Allatoona. A PERILOUS MOVE. We held our fire until the Johnnies were within less than 100 yards of us, when we let published in The Tribune as to the death of | them have it, and we gave them a little more Major-General McPherson, as I had the pleas- than they had counted on. At first they waure as well as the honor of being a member of vered, then stopped and finally retreated back, cross the pass and support the fort on the west On the morning of the 22d day of July, 1803, side. In order to do this we had to pass over General Mcl'herson, who had none but admirers | the crest of the mountain and go down the gracefully as he passed through our camp, and, and go back north to the top of the mountain, as I now remember, followed by his orderly, A. on the west side of the pass. We did this un-J. Thompson, who was with him when he was | der a continual shower of shell from the rebel shot and killed at the time and place designa- battery on the mountain, about one and a half ted by B. R. Wade. Mr. Thompson is superin- miles distant; their shells fell in front and just tendent of the Brown County (Ohio) Infirmary, | behind us as fast as they could pour them into his post-office address being Georgetown, Ohio. us, but to the best of my knowledge they did Many of the noble deeds and daring exploits of | not kill or seriously wound a single man in that brave general have never been told, and | making the descent and ascent of the mounwell might the Richmond Whig say: "Victory | tain, although we were covered with dirt and is ours! If we have succeeded no further, we gravel from the shells many times, and when have killed the rising general of the Federal | we finally reached the summit on the west army-James B. Mcl'herson." I led his borse side, we were only just in time to meet the off the field to General Logan's headquarters, next charge of the rebels. As we came up we and it was afterwards sent to his relatives at | could see that the little half-finished rifle-pits Clyde, Ohio. I must give you a copy of a field outside the fort were full to overflowing with order, which shows his appreciation of a soldier, the enemy, as was also the little fort. Our which I most carnestly request you to publish. | colonel, seeing the heavy lines of the rebels

HEADQ'ES DEET, AND ARRY OF THE TEXNESSEE, charging up from the north and west, waved in the field near Ruff's Mill, Ga., July 4, 1864. his sword over his head and gave the following H. The term of service of the Fourth independ- command: "Take to cover; break ranks; take care of yourselves, and give them ---John S. Poster commanding, having expired, and Which we did, and again repulsed them being ordered home to be mustered out, the gen- with terrible loss to them. Our command eral communding takes occasion to express his ap- were blessed with about four hundred Win-Since October, 1962, this company has served the | a. m. on, there was a continual rattle of musgeneral commanding as his escort, frequently be- ketry at very short range; and there was no ing the only cavalry at his command, when their time from 8:30 a. m. until 3:30 p. m. that a man bravery and efficiency were conspicuous, and en- would have to wait one minute of time to find The career of this company has been a brilliant a Johnny for a target, at from 30 to 150 yards and then to give them ---. During this and were each time gallantly repulsed by our little handful of hard-tack guards. You must remember that with the old garrison of Alla-To the officers and men the general extends his | toons and our 1,500 re-enforcements, we only we were assailed by French's corps of 10,000 men, and they claimed to be the flower of the Eastern (Confederate) army, and had two full batteries of artillery with plenty of ammunition, while we had only four small guns and but very little ammunition for them, so little It will be remembered that this order was that we did not pretend to use them except intended to cover the scope of service of the when the rebs made a charge, and then only original volunteers and that of the recruits, and at short range, with grape and canister. The only thing in the world that ever saved us was the bull-dogativeness of our private soldiers, who nobly did their duty. I do not think

escaped without a bullet either in their persons, acconterments or clothing. For my own which drew blood however, and that just clipped the bottom of my left ear and has not left of glory that no soldier or patriotic citizen will me even a scar to show to-day; another spent ball, going through nearly two feet of loose dirt just thrown out of the rifle-pit, struck me full in the left temple as I was bending over to load my gun. It tumbled me over, and I had just sense enough left to know that it was a fatal wound if the ball went into my head there. After what seemed to me hours

us was very nearly captured in that charge. than any other thing I ever saw. They 2, 1863. We remained in camp at Murfrees soil on its summit. In his death, the country the patient boro until June 26, 1863, when we left to take lost a loyal statesman, a true patriot and an discovered. derson, that accompanied the Sixteenth O. V. I can safely say that anywhere north and west | manded by General Rosecrans. We were en- | devotion to principle and liberty. L, as fine a regiment as ever shouldered a gun of the west front, a man could have walked gaged at Chickamauga, after having marched for Uncle Sam. Well do I remember its French | from thirty to two hundred yards, had he felt | nine miles on the morning of the battle, and rifles and saber bayonets. Two guns, supported | so inclined, without stepping off from the | without halting, we went at a double-quick by two companies of said regiment, were on a | bodies of the dead and wounded rebels. We | into action. From that time until October, spur south of the town; the rest of the com- captured more than twice our number at the 1864, we participated in the battles of Rocky mand were on the hill to the north. We were commencement of the skirmish. Will some Face Ridge, May 5; Resaca, May 14; Kingston, hidden by the brush from the enemy's line of historian give us the honor of fighting a battle May 20; Bald Knob, June 20; Kenesaw Moun-

Yours, in F., C. and L., L. R. COLLINS. Co. F, 50th Ill. V. V. I. MACOMB, ILL. [The record of events in the October return of the First division, Fifteenth Army Corps, places the effective strength of the Third brigade engaged in the battle at Atlanta at 1,100,

COLONEL HANNA'S GALLANTRY.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In THE TRIBUNE of July 12, I read a letter from one of the participants in the picnic at Allatoona. "Subscriber" says the Fifteenth Illinois, when he should say the Fiftieth (Blind Half Hundred). He also fails to tell why Colonel Hanna did not take command after Colonel Rowett was wounded, as he was the next ranking officer. I will tell why he did not take the command. He was severely wounded in the thigh, and fell just as he was entering the fort occupied by Rowett. This I know to be a fact, as I was very near Colonel Hanna when he fell. I stopped near him and asked him if he was badly hurt. He said he thought not. There was many a brave man who fell, never to rise, on that bloody field.

And now for another error "Subscriber" makes unintentionally; for I am satisfied that he was a member of the regiment with the pumping-machine that did such grand work on that day, and the fact is the Seventh and Blind Half Hundred were partners in a great many scrapes in the forago-field as well as the battlefield. The error that I was about to speak of was the position of the Fiftieth Illinois in the morning. It is true that we were on the east side of the railroad, but not in the fort; we were still east and north of the fort, in a small ravine. I will mention an incident that relates to myself and the regiment of which I was a member. Our boys were ordered to lie down and wait for order to fire. The Johnnies were coming over the hill like so many wild turkeys, and our position was not a very desirable one. The colonel was passing along the regiment telling the boys to keep cool, and, as he came by, he turned to me and said: "Sergeant, the first man that runs, shoot to fire, and after two or three rounds the smoke cleared up and there were no rebs in our front that could do any harm; so the orders came this in order to give Colonel Hanna his share

say amen to it. I am sure. Hoping to hear from more of the boys of the

Army Corps, I remain, J. D. GRAHAM, Co. G, 50th Illinois V. V. I.

Another Defender of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I indorse fully the defense made by Comrade Bartholomew, late of the Fifty-ninth Indiana, regarding the foul slander cast upon Captain Dillon and the Sixth Wisconsin battery, by asserting that they skedaddled at Corinth, Miss. I know from frequent expressions among the boys of the Second brigade, Third division. Fifteenth Army Corps, that they congratulated themselves upon baving a battery with them that never failed to make its mark, and the utmost good feeling for the commander and the men belonging to the same existed to our muster out. There is nothing that will rouse the ire of a soldier quicker than to see boys maligned who have by their good, soldierly qualities endeared themselves to the boys with whom they served, and I suggest that correspondents be more circumspect, keeping their thinking caps properly adjusted, and not go into a controversy helter-skelter without some foundation to rest it upon. I would like to hear from others who partook in the festivities of

October 3d and 4th, 1862, under old Rosy. G. F. W. FROEHLICH. 1st Sergt., Co. G, 10th Mo. Inf. Vols. OQUAWKA, ILL.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of September 20th I am pleased to see an article from Lieutenant Bartholomew, late of company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana V. V. I., in defense of the Sixth Wisconsin battery, commanded by Captain Dillon. It was my privilege to be a witness, also, to the movements of that battery at the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862. I was a private of company B, Fifty-ninth Indiana infantry, and our company was next to that of Lieutenant Bartholomew, and consequently second on the right of the regimental line. We were supporting a battery on that terrible day, and I must confess that I, too, was greatly surprised to see it made the object of slander. It was composed of as good and brave a set of men as ever manned a battery. I was but a boy of eighteen years, but quite old enough to remember seeing the changes of position taken by the Eleventh Ohio and Sixth Wisconsin batteries during that soul-stirring day. I should be pleased to have Colonel Scott's views on the charge of skedaddling. Colonel Alexander is dead, or I should invite him to take up the defense. I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due.

E. B. Ruse. Co. B, 59th Ind. Vols. NEW CUMBERLAND, OHIO,

Williamsport and Boonsboro'. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

In THE TRIBUNE of July 12th there appeared an extract from General Humphreys' history 8th, and 9th of July, 1863. We had been at Gettysburg on the 3d and turned back to Frederick City on the 4th, and passed through the city and camped south of it on that evening. A spy named Richardson was hung therenot to a "sour-apple tree," but to a locust tree. Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, with Graham's horse battery, and Co. K, First U. S. artillery. liamsport, where, I think, we had one of the liveliest little skirmishes of the war. Our battery lost nine men killed and wounded in less than an hour and a half. The killed were John King, Fred. Rinard, Wm. S. Worcester. Charles R. French; wounded, Chris. Smith, Daniel B. Evens, Stephen V. De Long, Mike Colon, and Matt Derherty. Lieutenant T. B. Von Michaloski was nearly buried in the sand thrown up by a shell striking on the bank.

We got out of position and returned to the cross-roads, and, going to the left, struck the Johnnies in a narrow road, and I think we were whipped, but don't want to own up. Here I saw one of the saddest sights of the war-ten non-commissioned officers in one grave; one, grave, with his quid of tobacco between his teeth. On the next day we were in a wheatfield with mud six inches deep, which proved too much for our gun-carriages; the recoil in such soil strained and broke five out of six axles under the guns, and we were sent to Frederick City for repairs. On reaching our old camp south of the city we found the spy Richardson under the tree where he had been hung. Relic hunters had stripped the tree of bark and the dead man of his clothes. DAN GOODWIN,

A Compact History of the Sist Indiana Volunteers.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was a member of the Eighty-first Indiana raid, says: "Our command held its ground head, and accordingly with great difficulty got ville, Ky., where we remained until October make complaints afterwards.

than any other thing I ever saw. They 2, 1863. We remained in camp at Murfrees- soil on its summit. In his death, the country the patients, a good many abuses would be ersacks, cartridge-boxes, and, in many instances, hats, caps and coats. After the skir-from place to place in Tennessee until Septemmish I walked out over the battlefield, and ber 19th, when we joined the main army, comtain, June 22; Marietta, July 4; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro', September 1; and Lovejoy's To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Station, September 2. We participated in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and also at the battle of Nashville, December 15th, following up the retreating enemy until they crossed the Tennessee River.

After various marches in Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, the regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1865. We started out with 927 men, and returned with 250 men and 27 officers. PETER KINGERY,

ASHLAND, NEB. SOMEBODY BLUNDERED. Some Further Reminiscences of Baker and Ball's

Co. F, Sist Ind. Vol. Inf.

Bluff. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

may be permitted to state some incidents not seen or heard by everyone. Colonel Baker seemed to be possessed with the idea that a charge against cavalry must be made, and passed along the line urging upon the men the about the description of that maneuver. When the lieutenant, and for that reason he no longer had the right to wear the lieutenant's straps and so on up to his becoming brigadierthink more of your little finger than I do of the offices, and is expected by his comrades to His regiment was given as the One Hundred and the whole of General Stone," whereas we all perform all of his several duties in each of his Thirteenth Illinois when it should have been One

off Egypt. and killed a soldier. Colonel Baker said: four badges or different-colored ribbons on the There is a poor fellow killed with a shot in- same badge. tended for me. Some of you men step out of Now, Section 3, Article IX, does not seem to the ranks and bring that sharpshooter down authorize any of the officers of the Order to out of that tree," (pointing). My duty as corporal brought me on the left of the line, exposed to both front and flank fires. Our men were mony. Our late Commander-in-Chief Van killed so rapidly that the order "Lie down!" Dervoort advises the wearing of badges on all was passed along the line; so we loaded on our occasions. Now, I would like a little information. come in the rebs came in with them, and, instead of our fine target practice, we had time

| Sarily had to turn our backs on the loe, who opened on us with shot and shell. I write backs and fired on our breasts, resting our tion on this badge question, and one question elbows in the grass. It must be taken into ac- which suggests itself is: Should an officer of count that Smart's Stone Mill was but a short | the Post, Department or National Encampment | distance above this field, and would have been | wear simply the comrade's badge when outside an admirable fort for our troops, and at the of the Post? If so, when he is traveling General Stone's order, viz.: "I pointed out to him at least three badges—that of the comrade him the position of bluffs on the Maryland simply, the inspector's, and the Senior Vice-side of the river from which artillery could Commander in Chief's leaving his badge as side of the river, from which artillery could | Commander-in-Chief's, leaving his badge as Mill was in plain sight." But General Baker's | have been a member of the Order but a short |

> re-enforcements. A DARING ESCAPE.

the long and desperate war, and the strange incidents connected with its management can only be accounted for on the theory that the first step being false and lacking in military strategy, the second and last steps were the strategy, the second and last steps were the strategy and last steps were the strategy. natural result of insane desperation. When expensive." at last the awful end was near, the order came for every man to destroy his arms and try to save himself. In the dusk of the evening I squeezed myself into a perpendicular cleft of the rocks on the bluffs, and knowing that if I was discovered the rebels could do no more than shoot me, I remained calm until the darkness of night favored my escape down the precipitous bluff, about a hundred feet in descent, to the waters of the Potomac, which had uprooted a tree three feet in diameter. Throwing my arms into the river at this point, I climbed up on to this and something that no comrade need be tree, lying nearly parallel with the Virginia ashamed of. Yours, in F., C. and L., shore, and covered with men its whole length. I passed by the whole of them, and, requiring something with which to balance myself, picked up a piece of flood-wood about four feet | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: in length and about the breadth of a hand. A comrade, asking for this stick, was told he might have it, but for some unaccountable reason would not take it. Just at this time the moon arose, and firing was commenced upon the men on the tree, and they were ordered to surrender. So the choice being to swim for it, surrender, or be shot, I chose the first. I let myself down into the river, putting the stick crosswise under my chin, but, finding that I was only floating down stream, made a desperate effort and opened my coat and put the end of the stick into the opening, to my breast, my chin resting on the stick, when I soon found that I was making progress towards the Maryland shore, which I reached about half a mile below the battlefield, when I was challenged: "Who comes there?" I answered: "Friend, with the countersign," and he then said: "Advance, friend, with the countersign." So I advanced and gave the countersign, when I recognized the well-known voice of Sergeant L. of the night and taken an overcoat out of a large pile, not knowing whose it was, and put it on as a protection against the cold. Asking me where I came from, I replied, "Out of the river." He immediately took off the said coat | way ashamed of his badge-quite the contrary. and told me to put it on, as there was danger [-ED.] of my freezing. To my great surprise and astonishment, I found, the next morning, that Sergeant Murray had given me, unconsciously, my ownsocat, with my name wrought inside of the back. Another strange incident may be worthy of the Army of the Potomac, and being one of of recital. Comrade L. W. Gilbert, of South the boys with the beloved Buford I would like | Sudbury, Mass., relates that after swimming pants and gave them to him, "his need being | haps beyond mortal correction.

greater than mine." This act in the drama had entirely passed from my memory.

I must not omit the charge to the color-sergeant by Colonel Ward before going up the bluff to the battlefield: "The color-sergeant The next morning we were on the move—the | will reserve his fire for the protection of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth regiments of cavalry, | colors;" and he did, bringing them off the field with the marks of the shot on the staff and | diers' Home near Dayton, Ohio, in which all We passed through Boonsboro', and rested at | Ward himself lost a leg, and was afterwards | ernor, General Patrick. Many of these statethe cross-roads for an hour; then on to Wil- killed on the field of Gettysburg-glory ments I think are a little too highly colored. enough for one family.

PRIESTLEY YOUNG. Corporal, Co. D. 15th Reg't, Mass. Vols. WORCESTER, MASS.

NEITHER BAKER NOR STONE TO BLAME.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: published in THE TRIBUNE some time ago, in which Colonel Baker was spoken of as a man familiar with the history of that battle, should | things done in the hospital wards which the a grim old sergeant, lying at the left of the defend his memory. It is quite safe to say physicians would never approve had they the cess of such an undertaking. The order for tyrannize over them afterwards for it. son's Island, must have come from some one in | soldiers who never show their old comrades authority not familiar with the surroundings. | the least favor, and do not even like to see a General Stone was imprisoned and charged | favor done them. Such men are not fit to be with the responsibility of the blunder, but no nurses in a hospital. They show a great deal soldier who ever served under him ever be- of partiality, and only do favors to those who KINGSTON, N. H. Battery K, 1st U. S. Art. lieved anything of the kind, and it is certain | can pay for them. Men who have nothing to from the action of the authorities at Washing- | give them fare rather poorly.

exemplary soldier. His memory will ever be green in the hearts of those who love their country's defenders, and who admire unselfish

H. D. O'BRIEN, Late Major, First Minn. Vols. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. GRAND ARMY TOPICS.

The Wearing of Badges-Monuments and Memorial Halls.

I have read Comrade Fry's remarks in THE TRIBUNE of August 16th, and Comrade Tripp's letter in The TRIBUNE of September 13th; also, Article IX of the Rules and Regulations, G. A. R. And still I am left in doubt as to how the rank strap should be worn. Now, we will suppose that a comrade in his own Post is O. D.; he is Department Inspector and Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. He holds each of these positions, and in the Post as O. D. he must answer to roll-call and wear the badgetwo gilt bars. As an inspector his duty is to visit Posts and visit them in his official capacity-his own Post as well as others-in blue, with the silver star. As Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief his duties are to assist the The account of the battle of Ball's Bluff, by General Gordon, published in your issue of as others. Here his rank badge is three silver comrade of the Ninth Illinois V. C. can give a correct account of this affair. July 26, 1883, is the best and most correct one stars. Now, it is not the case supposed by extant. Yet an actor in that disastrous conflict | Comrade Fry of a general officer on parade may be permitted to state some incidents not | wearing straps of every position from second Colonel Lee came on to the field, Colonel Baker | general. But with the case I have put it is took him by both hands, saying joyfully: "I different. He still holds and retains each of know now, that if General Stone's orders had several capacities, and to wear a rank badge been obeyed, a very different result would have that will inform any member of the Order followed from the battle. It is one of the | what his duties are and what may be expected heart-rending incidents of the war that this in- of him when on duty or on occasions of cerenocent officer should have been confined in | mony. Now, to wear the three badges does | Captain Wills, of company G, and would be glad prison charged with disloyalty, when, in fact, | not seem to me to be in disregard of Article IX, the whole cause of his trouble was produced by | Section 3, Rules and Regulations, but to be in ambitious and incompetent officers. The ar- strict conformity therewith. As Comrade Fry rest of General Stone was a perfect surprise to | says, it may tend to bring the badge properour most loyal and prudent officers, and it is no | which all true soldiers should love and rewonder that he has turned his back upon the spect-into ridicule and contempt. If this is Union and sought military employment in far- | so, then a movement should be set on foot to change the Rules and Regulations and make When Colonel Baker asked Colonel Lee what | them more explicit. The election or appointhe thought of his line of battle, Colonel Lee at | ment to the higher office should involve reonce comprehended the situation, and immedi- tirement from the inferior official position in ately replied: "There is no chance for us un- the Post, Department or Encampment. In less we can cut our way through to Edward's | this way uncertainty would be removed, and Ferry." Suddenly a ball struck our flag-staff | no comrade would be found wearing three or

act with effect on the Virginia side, as Smart's | O. D. at the Post or at his home. Now, as I chosen field was entirely concealed by trees, | time, I may be a little confused on the hadge any sort of retreat or from any possibility of | comrade will set me right I should feel very much obliged.

I would like to ask Comrade Tripp where This battle was the most provoking one of he gets his authority (outside, possibly, of the Department of Maine) for saying that "comrades who do not now and never did hold

Now, Section 1, Article IX, provides that Departments may adopt a uniform for their own members, and if the Department does not prescribe one, each Post may adopt one. If the Department of New York has adopted a uniform our Post at least has not been informed of its action, and the Post has practically adopted the gilt cord and gold-leaf embroidered G. A. R. wreath, not because it was more expensive, but because they believed it was cheaper in the end, the material being apparently good,

E. A. CHAFFEE, F. F. Weed Post, No. 363, Dept. of N. Y.

BRUSHTON, N. Y. Please bear with me a little, but I cannot help being out of sorts once in awhile at some things I see and hear. I saw in THE TRIBUNE, a short time ago (I have mislaid the number and cannot tell by whom signed), that somebody was very indignant that he had to pay \$1 for a G. A. R. badge. Now, I paid \$1.50 for mine, when they were first issued (I do not remember the date), and was glad to get it at that price. Again, some one is grumbling at their size and weight. Now, mine is not so heavy but that I can wear it at all times, and I am happy to say that I am proud to wear it. that if a G. A. R. comrade is too proud to wear this badge of his service, he is not entitled to the name of comrade. I, for one, am sorry for him. I do not know how it is with other Posts, but with us (Nevius Post, No. 1, Department of Illinos), when a man is made a comrade of the G. A. R., he is given a badge as part did at the time I got it.

ROCKFORD, ILL. F. A. BUCKINGHAM. IWe do not understand that the comrade to whom our correspondent refers was in any

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

"How should G. A. R. badges be worn?" can be answered by all comrades who will take the trouble to get a copy of the Rules and Regulations and read carefully; also, remarks of Comrades Fry and Tripp on the subject, and to give my recollections of the engagements at the Potomac he was minus a pair of pants, and | we trust their recommendations will be ob-Williamsport and Boonsboro' on the 6th, 7th, that, without knowing him, I took off my own | served; but vanity is a human fault, and per-THOS. J. COVELL, A. D. C.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The Bottom Facts About the Dayton Home. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

papers lately about the management of the Solmany bullet holes through the flag. Colonel | the faults and abuses are attributed to the gov-It is quite a difficult undertaking to govern so many men and do everybody justice, and there are a good many evils and abuses here, the roots of which are traceable to over-zealous subordinates, who abuse their powers and discretions given to them, and who show a great deal of partiality. They do things which The extract from General Gordon's book, the governor would never tolerate if he knew

The same thing also prevails to a large exwhose selfish ambition led him to make the attack on the Confederates at Ball's Bluff, contains | a most estimable gentleman, Dr. Stephens, with an unjust charge against as gallant a soldier as | Dr. Dunlap as assistant. They both do all they ever drew a sword in defense of his country. | can to ease the sufferings of the patients in Colonel Baker is dead, but the living, who are their charge, but still there are a great many that no man possessed of ordinary intelligence, | slightest idea what was going on, but the pawho knew the nature of the position and the | tients-poor sufferers-would rather keep quiet difficulties to be overcome, would have se- than let the doctor know anything about riously considered the possibility of the suc- abuses, lest their respective nurses should the movement at that point, by way of Harri- I am sorry to say, too, that there are some

ton, in discharging him without a trial, that he was not to blame for an exhibition of colos- hospital—the ward master of Ward 4—who, I sal stupidity that was not equalled during the think, does not even love himself, for he never In your issue of August 30th Comrade Benj. -but what, probably, was not more than five or | volunteers. The regiment was organized and | war. Baker and Stone were acting under or | has a kind or soothing word for any of those F. Heckert, Co. K, Sixteenth O. V. I., in an six minutes-I came to myself enough to want | mustered into service in August, 1862, at New | ders from their superiors. They knew that | poor sufferers, and is rather harsh and abrupt article on Chamberland Gap and the Tazewell to investigate how big a hole I had in my Albany, Ind., and was at once sent to Louis- the duty of a soldier was to obey orders and in his manner to his patients, though, if the doctor or the matron comes around he is all until the middle of the afternoon, when the my left hand up to my forehead and felt and lst, when we marched to Perryville, but did | Colonel Baker's civil and military life was | politeness. He also seems to have a particular not get there in time to take part in the fight. of such a character as to stamp the assertion | dislike to the Germans. I am sure if the boys After the tenth charge and as many repulses We then went to Nashville, Tenn., where we that he was vain and officious, as an outrageous | could be assured that he would not be allowed from the woods, in which they lay masked, we got to the west side of the pass, and as the remained until the 20th of December. We falsehood. He was a modest, unassuming hero. to hurt them if they told what they knew and drove us back to a range of hills on the rebels retreated for the last time they put me participated in the fight at Murfreesboro', Leading a forlorn hope, he ascended the steep about him, and if a disinterested party could west and north of Tazewell. The battery with more in mind of a flock of scattered sheep Tenn., December 31, 1852, and January 1 and last blood moistened the have the privilege of making inquiries among it cannot be determined when final action will be

Such little evils could easily be remedied if some comrade of the G. A. R. of standing and influence would occasionally visit the hospital and inquire personally of every patient how he is treated by the attendants. Our officers are very efficient, particularly our esteemed chaplain, Rev. W. Earnshaw, but the boys are afraid to speak to them because they are officers of the Home. POTOMAC. SOLDIERS' HOME, DAYTON, OHIO.

He Had Thirty-one Uncles in the War.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I had twenty-eight uncles in the Union army and three in the rebel army. Those in the rebel army were all killed, as well as two of those in the Union army, and another was starved to death in Andersonville. The rest returned home well. E. T. McKinney. LINEVILLE, IOWA.

THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Who Want to Hear from Their Old Com-

rades. Comrade W. A. Tower, Ninth Illinois V. C., Barrie, Dak., writes: "In your issue of August 30 I note an article from a late member of the First which he would wear his red ribbon, instead of New Jersey cavalry, describing the capture of a sloop on the Rappahannock River a few miles from Fredericksburg. It recalls a somewhat similar

> Comrade A. C. Wakefield, first lieutenant, company C, Third Vermont volunteers, Springfield, Mass., wishes some member of the old Vermont

our attention to the fact that a typographical error and it seems useless for you to do so at present was made in his recent article in The Tribune. You will have to accept your present rating for Hundred and Third. He adds that through THE TRIBUNE he has heard from several of the old One Hundred and Third boys-among them, Comrade Bishop, of Iowa, whom he supposed to be dead. He is now anxious to learn the whereabouts of to hear from any comrade of his old regiment,

John J. Thayer, Attleboro', Mass., wants to hear something about the achievements of the old Seventh Massachusetts volunteer infantry, of which he was a member. L. H. Essex, New York city, wants to know the

first, second and third best cavalry regiments, according to the records at Washington. Comrade G. W. M. Williams, Ida Grove, Iowa, would like to hear from some of the "Jack Tars" of the U. S. S. Pontoosuc, North Atlantic squadron,

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

R. M. B., Genera, Pa.—There is no such thing as "duplicated pensions," What you refer to is, probably, duplicate certificates, which are somenes issued to replace original certificates when H. A. D., Doylesburg, Pa,-Minor children are not

J. R. T., Garden City, Minn .- Hon. .

Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. The first volume will be ready sometime between this and Jansame time would have been supported by artil- from one Post to another on his official duties, It is the rule to order claimants for examination, L. A. S., Medina, N. Y .- Yours is an invalid claim lery on the Maryland side, as was intimated in | in the case I have supposed, he must have with | in cases where disease is alleged, at least once a

to the Commissioner and ask cause of delay. A. A. McM., Madison, Kan .- A widow pensioner who re-marries forfeits her title to pension thereafter. She cannot be restored to the roll again unrocks, and bushes, and absolutely cut off from | question, but I desire information, and if any | less by reason of service and death of her second husband. She has no further claim on account of her

first husband. T. V. T., Belleview, Mo,-1st, The Pension Office is far behind in claims referred for special examination. That division of the office is literally swamped with work, and there are more cases on hand any position of rank in the G. A. R. wear the after a claim has been examined by a special exsilk cord of the staff officer? It is not aminer, final action is had soon. We cannot apwards completion, but are at a stand still just now for want of funds. Sd. The Home is intended for those veterans who are disabled from earning a livelihood by reason of old age or infirmities

brought on by their service. W. B. C., Georgetown, Ill .- Civil appointments under the Government are now regulated by the Civil Service Commission, a list of officers of which you will find in this column of issue of September 29 last. Write to Wm. S. Roulhac, secretary, this city, for a blank application and instructions. The mat ter of preference to ex-soldiers is now being agitated, and we trust will result in such action governing in future. There is no doubt that such is the law, but our officials have not had the nerve to enforce it until Secretary of War Lincoln recently gave a soldier the preference and appointed him to a position, although he did not stand at the head of

the list. C. F. V., Wellington, Kan .- Your questions as to the political and financial history of Garfield and Sherman, the Credit Mobilier, the Republican party in general, and Jeff Davis, are questions that divide the people of this country into political parties holding different views and opinions. There is no newspaper of any importance that has not discussed these questions pro and con., and to which we must refer you. The ponderous political literature of the last two campaigns should enable any person to form a correct opinion on public matters. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." We have no desire to discuss polities or deery the reputation of any man without

good cause. R. M. D., Crouse, Kan.-1st, Record evidence is considered as outweighing all other evidence. 2d. In claims for gun-shot wounds, where records I have worn it South and North, and have establish the fact of such disability received in line never been ashamed of it yet. Now, I think of duty, no testimony is necessary. 3d. There is no way to procure the testimony mentioned that

B. E. M., West Bay City, Mich.-We do not think that the will can be set aside now. Such proceedings should have been made when the contents of the will were made known. The heirs, having accepted its provisions, cannot now re-cind. Such is our opinion. You can, however, ascertain whether M. Murray, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, of his muster. I paid for mine separate, as all you have any legal remedy by application to the court of probate where proceedings in the case were held.

G. R. W., Southington, Conn. - The widow is not entitled unless she can prove that the consumption which caused the soldier's death originated in the service and in line of duty therein. In all cases the direct cause of death must be connected with the soldier's service, &c., to entitle widow or children to pension.

A. A. S., Black Earth, Wis.-Write to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., this city, and blanks for application for artificial limb or commutation therefor will be sent you. Other matters referred to an attorney, who will write you in regard thereto.

J. G. A., Coon Rapids, Iowa. - Soda Springs, Idaho, are in the southeastern portion of the Territory, and consist of a collection of mineral springs of various kinds. They are 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, about 1,000 miles from Omaha. We are informed by Comrade Van Dervoort that these springs have remarkable healing qualities. There are hundreds of them, embracing all the salt and mineral springs found elsewhere, and the invalid can here find relief, as there are in the collection springs suited I have noticed a good many articles in the to every disease. From June to November is the

> E. M., Newfield, N. Y.-We are of the opinion that the clause quoted very materially impairs the tes-timony of the witness and will have but little Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Farnsworth. First Michigan, Major Alonzo F. Bidweil. weight in establishing the facts attempted to be shown in the second affldavit. Your case stands about the same as before the second affidavit was filed-that is, it has not added much to the array of proof. It is somewhat of a boomerang, J. C. G., Colorado Springs,-We do not quite un-

derstand your question. You say you applied for increase and it was allowed, and ask whether you "will ba" entitled to arrears or not. When your claim was increased on gunshot wound your entire claim was disposed of, and, as we understand from your statements, you have no claim pending. You ought to know whether you received arrears on the gunshot wound. Your pension certificate will show date of commencement,

Ex-Soldier, New Burnside, Ill .- A first Heutenant draws \$17 per month for the same disability that an enlisted man would draw but \$8 per month. Such is the law enacted by Congress. There is no remedy. W. G., Altona, Mo .- Ist. The rate for total pen-

sion is \$8 per month. 2d. The rate for total blindness is \$72 per month. 3d. The rating of \$72 for total blindness was enacted by Congress June 17, 1878. Presupposition of the necessity for constant attendance of another person does not enter into the question, as the rate is established by law, 4th, The proof mentioned should be considered sufficient. 5th. You correctly state the object of a specisl examination. 6th, See reply to T. V. T., this column. 7th, It will expedite matters if such facts are made known to the Commissioner of Pensions. Twenty-first Maine,-Our opinion is that your claim is in fair condition. Whether it will be allowed or rejected we cannot say, as we are not

gifted with second-sight. J. M., Collins Centre, N. Y .- You are not entitled to bounty. When you accepted a commission as an officer, and was mustered in as such, you forfeited all bounty to which you would have been entitled as an enlisted man.

J. K., Maple Rapids, Mich .- Pensioner is notified of the allowance or rejection of his claim whenever such action is taken therein. As to the time that elapses between his examination by examining surgeon and final action in his claim, it depends upon the peculiar circumstances arising in his claim. No two claims are alike, and action in one

taken in a claim. It will be finally acted upon whenever it reaches that stage of its progress as will justify such action.

G. S., Sobinaville, Pa.—Your claim was rejected under section 4716, Revised Statutes, which provides that "No money on account of pension shall be paid to any person or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any morner voluntarily engaged in, or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States," and your claim must stand rejected. Your motives for leaving your comrades in prison and serving your captors were disloyal, though no doubt you were prompted thereto by hunger and bad treatment, but you must abide the penalty provided as above.

A. W., Trenton, Mo.-You have received all the bounty to which you are entitled under the law. J. J. V., Vermillion, Ill.-The weekly statement n our fourth page of pension certificates issued, showing "arrears, 0," does not mean that no chains have been allowed that call for arrears, but that no arrears claims have been allowed. What is meant by arrears claims is this: The old law in force prior January 25, 1879, (Section 4709, Revised Statutes,) provided that all claims for pension must be filed within five years from date of discharge or death of the soldier, to entitle chaimant to draw pension from date of discharge etc.; otherwise, pension could only commence from the date when the last evidence necessary to establish the claim was filed. For instance, if a soldier, discharged in 1865, neg-lected to file his claim until 1871, and completed his claim, say, in 1874, under the old law he could only be pensioned from 1874. This law was amended January 25, 1879, so that all claims flied prior to July 1, 1880, should date back to discharge, etc.; consequently, the soldier whose case we have cited was entitled to arrears from date of Commander-in-Chief by counsel or otherwise, and may and doubtless does mean to visit the summer (June 3, I believe) of 1862. Possibly some under the old law. There were a great many pensioners on the rolls January 25, 1879, whose pen-sions had commenced at various dates prior to 1879, and each one thus became entitled to arrears, and all such have been paid, with a very few exceptions; consequently, it is only occasionally that an arrears claim comes up for action, as they have about all been disposed of. All claims that were filed prior to July 1, 1880, draw from discharge, etc., but only those filed prior to January 25, 1879, are called arrears claims.

> G. B., Toledo, Ohio, -The only resource you now Comrade V. C. Hanchett, White City, Kan., ealls | have is to make a formal application for increase, You will have to accept your present rating for awhile, then apply for increase, and take your

D. B., Ilion, N. Y.-You are probably entitled to crease. The only way to determine the question s for you to apply. The result of the medical exmination will govern the rate you should receive. Nothing venture, nothing have," you know.

L. K., Cleveland, Ohio. - You are entitled to take up a soldiers' homestead, and eighteen months he time you served in the army) will be deducted from the five years' residence required by law.

J. A. and J. R., Hiawatha, Kan.-While we are willing to accommodate our many readers to a reasonable extent, we do not feel justified in publishing communications wherein this or that indi-vidual simply desires to air his private grievances, or where the subject-matter is of no possible interest to anyone but the writer himself. Again, comunications written on both sides of the paper we cannot use under any circumstances.

J. S., Indiana,-Claims for increase are usually acted upon very soon after application has been filed. There is no specified time that clapses between receipt of application and action thereon. Under the rules of the office there should be no

BULL RUN.

The Official Roster of McDowell's Army at that Famous Battle.

In view of the approaching excursion to the Blaine's new book will be published by the Henry instead of our usual chronological table, (which, in our last issue, was given up to October 15,) the following roster of the organization of the Union army at the time of this battle, July 21, 1861, Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, com-

> STAFF. Captain James B. Fry. A. A. G. Major W. H. Wood, Seventeenth Inf., A. I. G. Captain O. H. Tillinghast, A. Q. M. Captain H. F. Clarke, Chief C. S. Surgeon W. S. King. Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder,

Major J. G. Barnard, Chief Eng. Lieutenant Fred. E. Prime, Eng. Captain A. W. Whipple, Top. Eng. Lieutenant H. L. Abbot, Top. Eng. Lieutenant H. S. Putnam, Top. Eng. Lieutenant George C. Strong, Ord. Officer. Major A. J. Myer, Signal Officer. Major William F. Burry, Fifth Art., Chiefof Art. Major James S. Wadsworth, Vol. A. D. C. Major Clarence S. Brown, Vol. A. D. C. Lieutenant H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth Art., A. D. C. Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, A. D. C. Major Malcolm McDowell, A. D. C.

FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier-General Daniel Tyler. First brigade Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes: Second Maine, Colonel Charles D. Jameson. First Connecticut, Colonel George S. Burnham, Second Connecticut, Colonel Alfred H. Terry, Third Connecticut, Colonel John L. Chattleid. Second brigade - Brigadier-General Robert C. Second New York, (militia,) Colonel Gorge W.

First Ohio, Colonel A. McD. McCook. Second Ohio, Licatemant-Colonel Rodney Mason. Company E. Second United States artillery, Captain J. H. Carlisle. Third brigade-Colonel William T. Sherman Thirteenth New York, Colonel Isaac F. Quinby, Sixty-ninth New York, Colonel Michael Corcoran, wounded and captured.) Captain James Kelly.

Seventy-ninth New York, Colonel James Cameron, (killed.) Second Wisconsion, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Peck. Company E, Third United States artillery, Cap-

ain R. B. Ayres. Fourth brigade-Colonel Israel B. Richardson: First Massachusetts, Colonel Robert Cowdin. Twelfth New York, Colonel Exra L. Walrath. Second Michigan, Major Adolphus W. Williams. Third Michigan, Col. Daniel McConnell. Company G, First United States artillery, Lieutenant John Edwards.

Company M, Second United States artillery, Captain Henry J. Hunt. SECOND DIVISION. (1) Colonel David Hunter, (wounded.)

(2) Colonel Andrew Porter. First brigade-Colonel Andrew Porter: Eighth New York militia, Col. George Lyons, Fourteenth New York militia, Colonel Alfred M. Wood, (wounded and captured,) Lieutenant-Colonel B. Fowler. E. B. Fowler.

Twenty-seventh New York, Col. H. W. Sloeum,
(wounded,) Major J. J. Bartlett,

Enttalion United States Infinitry, Maj. Geo. Sykes.

Battalion United States Marines, Major John G. Battalion United States cavalry, Maj. I. N. Palmer, Company D, Fifth United States artillery, Captain Charles Griffin. Second brigade-Colonel Ambrose E. Burnsider Second New Hampshire, Col. Gilman Marston,

wounded.) Licutemant-Colonel Frank S. Fiske, First Rhode Island, Major Joseph P. Balch, Second Rhode Island (with buttery), Colonel ohn S. Slocum, (killed,) Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Seventy-first New York (with two howitzers), Colonei Henry P. Martin. THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, (wounded.) First brigade-Colonel William B. Franklin: Fifth Massachusetts, Colonel Samuel C. Law-Eleventh Massachusetts, Colonel George Clark,

First Minnesota, Colonel W. A. Gorman, Company I, First United States artillery, Captain James B, Ricketts, (wounded and exptured,) Lieutenant Edmund Kirby. Second brigade - Colonel Orlando B. Willeox,

wounded and captured,) Colonel J. H. Hobart Eleventh New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Noah Thirty-eighth New York, Colonel J. H. Hobart First Michigan, Major Alonzo F. Bidwell, Fourth Michigan, Colonel Dwight A. Woodbury, Company D. Second United States artillery, Cap-

tain Richard Arnold. Third brigade-Colonel Oliver O. Howard: Third Maine, Major Henry G. Staples. Fourth Maine, Colonel Hiram G. Berry. Fifth Maine, Colonel Mark H. Dunnell. Second Vermont, Colonel Henry Whiting.

FOURTH (RESERVE) DIVISION. Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon. First New Jersey, † Colonel A. J. Johnson. Second New Jersey, † Colonel Henry M. Baker. Third New Jersey, † Colonel William Napton. Fourth New Jersey, Colonel Matthew Miller, Jr. First New Jersey, Col. Wm. E. Montgomery, Second New Jersey, Col. Geo. W. MeLean, Third New Jersey, Col. Geo. W. Taylor, Farty-first New York, Col. Leopold von Gilsa.

FIFTH DIVISION.3 Colonel Dixon S. Miles. First briends-Colonel Louis Blenker: Eighth New York, (volunteers,) Lieutenant-Col-

mel Julius Stahel Twenty-ninth New York, Colonel Adolph von Thirty-ninth New York, Colonel Frederick G. D'Utnesv. Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Max Company A, Second United States artillery, Cap-

toin John C. Tidball. Bookwood's New York battery, Captain Charles Book wood. Second brigade-Colonel Thomas A. Davies; Sixteenth New York, Lieutemant-Colonel Samuel

Eighteenth New York, Col. Wm. A. Jackson. Thirty-first New York, Col. Calvin E. Pratt. Thirty-second New York, Col. Roderick Mathe-Company G. Second United States artillery, Lieutenant Oliver D. Greene.

† Three months' militia. Three years' volunteers. In reserve at Centreville and not engaged in the battle proper; had some skirmishing with the enemy during the day and while covering the re-